22nd January; 1995 wherein another daily newspaper has been quoted to have stated a recent UNESCO document had defined nationalism as an extreme form of intolerance:

(b) if so; whether this new definition does negate the well established and the time-honoured meaning of the word nationalism; i.e. national spirit and aspiration; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take up the matter with the U.N.O.; in as muhc as UNESCO is one of its important organs and vehemently oppose this rash and most uncalled for definition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) to (c) The Government's attention has been invited to the item published in the Hindustan Times dated the 22nd January; 1995. The Government has obtained the complete set of UNESCO's "Press Kit for Tolerance" issues in the context of the UN Year for Tolerance which is being observed in 1995. The Press Kit for Tolerance does not refer to nationalism, but only to "extreme nationalism" which is defined as "the belief that one nation is superior and has rights over others; often associated with xenophobia; the fear and dislike of foreigners coupled with the belief that these outsiders are responsible for the economic ills of society, such as unemployment" this definition of "extreme nationalism" does not negate any well established and time-honourd meaning of the word "nationalism" India has been a a champion of equal sovereignty of all nations and is opposed to any belief that a particular nation is superior to or has rights over others.

Pakistan's nuclear capability

3585. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report entitled "Pakistan's nuclear brinkmanship' prepared by a task force of the U.S. Republican Party's Congressional Research Committee according to which the nuclear weapons have now become key to Pakistan's assertive strategy in Kashmir;

(b) whether the nuclear factor has become a clear and critical factor in the Pakistani national strategy; especially vis-a-vis India and the United States; and

(c) if so: how Government propose to meet this nuclear strategy of Pakistan shielding its assertive policies, particularly in Kashmir and its repeated attempts to internationalise the Kashmir issue at every international fora?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) Government have carefully noted the contents of the report under reference.

(b) and (c) Government have consistently held the view for long that Pakistan is pursuing a weapons-oriented nuclear programme. Government have come across Pakistani statements at various levels in the recent period to the effect that Pakistan not only has advanced its nuclear weapons programme to an intended conclusion but also would hold out to India a nuclear threat in settling its outstanding differences with us.

Government are firmly of the view that all differences between India and Pakistan, including aspects relating to J. K. issue; should be resolved peacefully and through bilateral negotiations in accordance with the Simla Agreement. Government have and will continue to take all necessary steps to mobilise the international community over the threat posed by Pakistan as a State-sponsoring terrorism with a declared intent to use nuclear weapons for resolving its differences with India over J&K.

We believe that war, or threat of war; cannot be the basis of resolving inter-State differences. Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on India's security and take all necessary measures to safeguard it.